159 The following autobiography was taken in English from FP, her daughter LT interpreting, in 1933. FP gave the autobiography within a space of 2 weeks; a day or so after our last session together she went to Bakersfield for shamanistic treatment; on the return trip she was run over by a car and killed.

When first asked to tell the story of her life, FP demurred, saying she "had never been anywhere, just stayed in the South Fork valley all her life." The autobiography she gave is little more than an outline, which she was beginning to fill in with increasing amounts of detail, however, during the last few days I worked with her.

For the sake of clarity I have arranged the material in chronological order; parts of it were not so dictated. A photograph of FP is given in pl. 1b.

An autobiography of MM, FP's husband's brother's son, the Mike Miranda of the following pages, was obtained in text by Dr. C. F. Voegelin (Voegelin, 1935 b, 223).

I was born about 2 yrs. after the soldiers killed all those Indians over at Kernville (1863); my older brother was still being kept in a cradle then and I was born about 2 yrs. later.

159 My mother used to tell me about the massacre;
173 Jose Chico pulled my father out from those men and the soldiers didn't kill him; he ran away. There was one man who was shot in the eye, but he had power and recovered. Lots of men were killed. The fight started over the Indians' killing other people's cattle; Jose Chico interpreted for the white men and the Indians; he was the man who took my father out. There were 3 men saved when the soldiers shot at the Indians.

159 One man had an amulet, a bearclaw with beads
173 on it. He was running and he got out of breath
751 and dropped that claw; then he was killed. The people found it afterward. If he hadn't lost his power he would have escaped all right. Another man had rattlesnake for his pet. He was badly hurt; his insides were all cut up; when the people saw him after the massacre there was a rattlesnake lying on top of him, and that snake made that man get all right. Rattlesnake was his pet and took care of him. That man's name was hi·ay·ši·l; he was a Monilabal (Yokuts). He got all right again; my father saw him when he was helping bury those dead Indians; he saw that rattlesnake come and help him. PN has a rattlesnake for her pet, too; perhaps she got it from dreaming. She never took jimsonweed, I know.

159 I was born at omomĭp (no. 6, fig. 11). My
163 mother had 8 children; most of them died before
165 they grew up. Three of my brothers died; all of them are dead now except myself; I am just left, one.

159 When I was a little girl I used to go with my
482 mother to pack wood. She tied a rope over her chest and packed wood on her back; not too heavy
857

159 loads. I liked to go with her to haul wood all
482 the time. And I went with my mother over to the
[252] pit mortars and helped her grind acorns; that's
857 what I knew how to do. All my other sisters stayed home; I only went. The boys would be playing at hunting rats, and the 2 girls cooked for them. Some girls didn't want to grind seeds or haul wood; they used to call me "old woman" because I did that. We would get up early in the morning, about daylight, and build a fire, and then my mother and I would go out. My father would be around the house working; he would go out and get a lot of quail.

159 There was one time when we were living over at
[342] cuhka·yl (no. 17, fig. 11) in a mud and brush
823 house. That's the way the Indians used to do,
173 they just moved all around; they'd camp under some willows, anywhere; they'd keep moving around all the time. A big earthquake came and frightened everybody. I was a little girl then, about 7 yrs. old; afterward my father used to tell me about that earthquake. I remember only a little bit; the springs got white, like milk, when that earthquake came. Everybody cried and went around shouting; there were lots of people living at cuhka·yl PN was living there then. We had to get water to drink from the river at Kernville; the water in the springs was hot and white, just like milk, for about 3 days. Nobody would drink it. I just remember a little bit about it; I know all the children were frightened and cried when the earth quaked.

159 After we left cuhka·yl we moved up where SM
578 lives now, at yĭtiyamup (no. 9, fig. 11). There
[423] were lots of people living there; 5 families. We just camped there in a brush house, and we had a ramada (shade) made from willows. Nobody owned that land then; we just moved around. We children used to play on the big boulders up there; my sister and I pushed a little boy down on one of the boulders; he fell down and hurt himself, and his mother was angry and quarreled with my mother. Then my father and mother got mad and moved up to the pit mortar bed near there; they stayed there 2 days; then we moved up to omomĭp again. They all moved up to omomĭp, all those people living that time at yĭtiyamup; that woman who got angry came along, too. That's the way the Indians did; they moved all around, camping; they should have gotten land. And that woman camped at omomĭp, too. We made a mud and brush house there, different from the ramada.

159 One brother of mine had died while we were stay-
276 ing down at yĭtiyamup. We stayed at omomĭp for 2
757 yrs. I was rather sickly; weak; I didn't feel good, all the time; my father told me to take jimsonweed. Everybody had supper over at our house; I didn't eat anything that whole day. After they had had supper everybody left, and about sundown, when it was getting dark my father said, "I'm going to give you this medicine. You'll be all right."

159 He gave me a big basket half full of the
756 drink. I drank it all; it was bitter, o-o-o-oh!
276 My father blew on a (quill) whistle, after he gave me that medicine. One old woman and 2 old men could hear him blowing, away off on the other side of the world.

After I had taken that medicine a white man came to see us. He said, "What's the matter with her?" I was outside there, walking around; I didn't eat anything. People walk around like that, heavy-footed, when they drink jimsonweed. I didn't know anything; I was "drunk." They told that white man they had given me medicine, Indian medicine.

"What are you giving her that for? You're going to kill her," the white man told my father.

"No," they said, "that's good medicine."

For about 8 days I didn't know anything; I just walked around drunk; they watched me, but I didn't know anything. I didn't see anything, except for everything running past me. Some people get power when they take jimsonweed, but I didn't. After 3 days I woke up; I was much better after that.

159 Just for fun, after we had stayed at omomĭp
241 for 2 yrs., we moved from there up to u·u·pu·lap (no. 4, fig. 11); all the people at omomĭp did. We had gardens at u·u·pu·lap; we planted onions and potatoes. We put a long rope down and then planted the onions in a long straight line.

159 I became sick at u·u·pu·lap; my arm was bent
757 and I couldn't straighten it. So I didn't eat meat for a month, then my aunt gave me red ants. She gave me half a baking-powder can full of little balls of cotton with live red ants wrapped up inside them. I hadn't eaten anything the day before my aunt gave me those ants. One time a man ate pinole, and then took ants and he died that night, because he had eaten that pinole. I took the ants in the morning and slept all day; then I woke up and everything was clear and bright. The red ants that are all around here now are the ones I took. I didn't eat any meat for a month; if I had, then when I took the ants, they would have killed me.

Those ants are good to take for a bad cold too, wrapped up in eagle down. When you take them you burn inside in your stomach, just like fire; you get hot inside; they bite you there, I guess. I slept all day the time I took ants; I was unconscious and I slept outside on the ground and rolled over and over in the dirt. My hair got all full of dirt; I didn't know anything. They gave me warm water to drink when I woke up that evening; then I vomited, but nothing came up except water. The cotton and ants had dis-
[262] appeared. I could straighten out my arm again. After that I just ate acorn gravy and a little bread; no meat or grease for a month.

159 One time when I was visiting my aunt up at
304 Canebrake (no. 1, fig. 11) Piñon Joe's mother (a Koso) tattooed me. I was about Esther's age (FP's granddaughter, aged 12); we were playing

159 out some place and the old woman took a spine
304 from a bush that grows all over up there and made the marks on me. My mother didn't know about it until afterward, because she wasn't there. At first I ran away from the old woman; I didn't want her to do it, but she said those marks would look pretty on me. Then I said, "All right," and she made them. It hurt a lot. And then she rubbed in charcoal made from the wood of some sort of a bush. I tried to rub the marks off; I grabbed dirt and rubbed it all over my face and arm, but the marks wouldn't come off. They used to show on my face for a long time, when I was younger. Indians used to do that to make themselves look pretty. PN and Petra Miranda have those marks on their faces, too.

159 Two of my brothers died while we were at u·u··
754 pu·lap. The bad doctor, Old Bill Chico, killed
682 them. He said when he got drunk one time that he was going to kill all the children, so later they burned him over at Kernville; they tied him with a hair rope and threw him into the fire.

159 When my brothers died my parents made a fiesta
764 to have their faces washed; my mother cut off her
765 hair down to her shoulders, too, when they died.

We lived at omomĭp for awhile after that. Then some men went over on the desert and saw lots of
159 ku·l (p. 15) over there, so lots of people from here went to get it. That was when I was a young girl, about 16. I went over on the desert with my grandma (mother's mother), to a place this side of Randsburg, on a hill. A lot of people went. There were 4 camps of people over there.
[481] We all went afoot, men and women. One little girl went with her grandma; the little girl was maybe 9 or 10 yrs. old. There weren't any babies taken; the women couldn't carry them. It was in the early summer, maybe in June. We took flour from omomĭp; Bill Scodie had a store near omomĭp where he sold flour and coffee and sugar and whiskey. But we ate all that flour up when we got over on the desert, so then we just had ku·l seeds and Mariposa lily bulbs and chia seeds to eat; we ate all those. There were lots of boxthorn berries over there, too; we gathered those. And lots of Mariposa lily bulbs, big ones that we peeled a little and then boiled. We'd get half
[824] a sackful. The Mariposa lily bulbs over here are little and sweet, but those over on the desert are big.

159 That little girl who went over there used to
252 grind ku·l seeds on a grinding slab. She was little, and everybody stood around watching her, all the people; she cried then, because she was ashamed, I guess. Her grandma told her it was all right, and not to cry.

159 We ate rabbits and ku·l and chia seeds. There
[263] was nice water there, cold. We made a shade from greasewood brush; not a ramada, but a shade with
349 a single pole sticking up out of the ground and another pole leaning against the first one in the fork at the top; then we piled greasewood on both sides against that slanting pole (as in

Gifford, 1932 b, p. 28) [p. 73(6)] 1 [ie., Montzelin Albicaulis Dougl.--Analyst]

159 Gifford, 1932 b, pl. 3b). There were 4 camps over
349 there that time, each a little distant from the
other. We used to work early, before sunup,
223 grinding that ku·l. One man killed doves, lots
of them, at a spring. He made a little brush
house and sat inside that house; when the doves
came to get a drink at the spring they couldn't
see him inside the house and he shot them with
bow and arrow. In the evening he would bring
half a sackful to camp; those doves were good
and fat. He'd give 5, maybe 6, to all the people
camping there.

159 I got tired of camping over there; we had no
481 white flour to eat. Another girl, younger than I
was, and I started home afoot. We just came alone;
there was no one else with us. We traveled all
night on that desert; it was moonlight. There
are lots of doglike animals on the desert, lots
of yu·mu·gi·wal but we didn't see any; maybe
they would eat you up.

159 We packed water in a pitched water jar, and
we took along a little lunch of ku·l meal. When
we got to Coyote Hole where there is a spring,
we wanted to drink that water there. So we
stopped at the spring. Then we saw a camp on a
hill above the spring a little way off; we ran
the other way, up into the hills, when we saw
[171] that camp. We were afraid that the people at the
spring were Frenchmen and that they would kill
us. The people in the camp were all asleep; they
didn't see us. There were Frenchmen up here then,
lots of them; they chase women, right away when
they see them. We were afraid of Frenchmen.

When we arrived at the other side of the sum-
mit (Walker pass) we got water at a spring a
little way down; then we ate our lunch and rested
a little, because we were tired. It was sunup
when we got to the summit. Then we came down to
Canebrake from the summit. By Canebrake we saw
[177] 2 men coming up the canyon, but we were afraid
and ran over on a little hill where we watched
them. They were trappers, I think; white men.

We got to u·u·pu·lap; there were some people
living there. We were going home to omomĭp from
there, but they told us my mother had left
omomĭp to gather chia seeds and that nobody was
home. The people at u·u·pu·lap said everybody
from omomĭp was over at Scodie's mt., so that
same day we went over there. We were very tired,
but we couldn't stay over at omomĭp all alone,
with nobody in the house. We found my mother all
right.

My grandmother came back from over on the
desert a week after we got back. That girl who
came home with me that time is still living; she
lives over at Paiute all by herself; her husband
is dead; she lives in a house near a white lady.
She looks young yet; the Indians never used to
get old-looking for a long time in the old days;
[262] these young people do now though because they eat
everything hot, with too much salt. Indians used
to eat salt too, but only a little bit.

I was growing up then. When wišimlĭt (SM's

159 765 mother) came back from Tejon ranch she made a fiesta over at cuhka·yl. She was living over there then. Her son's (Steban's) daughter had died, his eldest daughter. So wišimlIt was making a fiesta; then Steban could eat meat again. They killed a big steer. The men cooked the meat; they boiled and fried it. I met wišimlIt's youngest son, Pete, over there then; I had never seen him before, because after wišimlIt's man was killed in the massacre she had taken Steban and Pete to Tejon ranch. There she married a Tejon man and lived at Tejon about 20 yrs.; then she came back here with her husband and Steban and Pete.

159 584 582 Pete was about the same age that I was. He saw me over there at the fiesta.

"Oh," he said, "I want to live with you."

But my mother didn't want me to go with him; he was mean when he was drunk. I wanted to stay with Pete that time, but my mother said, "No."

159 231 Over at cuhka·yl where they had that fiesta there was a man who used to get eagles from Nichols peak. He used to raise them; he had one eagle for a long time. When that eagle grew big the man set him free; the eagle lived over in the mts. near the man's place for a long time. The man would go to Kernville to buy meat; when that man came back Eagle would be sitting up on top of a hill, watching for him. He could see a long way off, that eagle. When Eagle saw that man coming he would fly close to him, knock him down with his wings; then he would cut that man's load all to pieces and eat the meat. He would scratch that man, too, sometimes. One day that eagle flew away; he never came back any more. That old man raised him; anyone who wanted to could raise eagles.

159 627 There was another man, a bad doctor, whom my father told me about. It happened a long time ago. The people told that bad doctor, "Go get eagles on Nichols peak." "All right," he said, "I'll go."

Four men went with him, away up on the S side of Nichols peak, behind the cliffs. When they got up on top of the cliffs, they tied a rope around the doctor's waist. Then they lowered him down over the cliff. When he was halfway down they let go of that rope. That's how they killed that bad doctor.

159 584 582 A long time after the fiesta at cuhka·yl we were picking piñons up at Long valley. And Pete came to our camp and he asked for me again. That time my mother said to him, "You're all right." Then Pete stayed over there, picking piñons and helping us. His mother, wišimlIt, didn't pay anything for me; she had paid for a wife for Pete's brother, Steban (SM), though. She liked a Monilabal woman she knew; that Monilabal woman was a good worker, not lazy at all, so wišimlIt paid for her and brought her to yItiyamup to be Steban's wife. Steban wasn't home at the time; he was working down around Bakersfield I think; he didn't know anything about it. When he came home there was a wife for him, sitting there in the house.

159 After we left that piñon camp in the hills we came down to u·u·pu·lap again. We moved around too

159 much. An Indian agent had come, Anderson; he used
636 to live at Tule River reservation. All the Indians had gotten land; Steban and everybody (in 1893). The Indian agent gave my father and mother land at Canebrake. My parents went to Canebrake to live and Pete and I moved up there with them.

159 There was a witch at Canebrake and she made
754 me sick all the time, like I am now. My husband and my mother took me to a doctor at Paiute; he was a good Indian doctor. He said, "Don't you live up there at Canebrake any more; you stay some other place." So we all moved down to yïtiyamup; Steban and his wife owned yïtiyamup by that time.

159 Steban's mother was living with Steban and
578 his wife up there. I used to quarrel with my
606 mother-in-law; she was mean, that woman. My sister-in-law was a nice woman and for her sake sometimes I wouldn't say anything to our mother-in-law. Sometimes my mother-in-law would scold me and then cry afterward; she would feel bad about it, I suppose.

159 Sometimes they made fiestas there at Steban's.
525 They played handgames all night; everybody stayed
578 up all night. Two doctors were over there at a
[273] fiesta once; one, Old Bill Chico, got drunk and got mad at an old woman. "I'm going to kill all the people," he said, and one woman came and hit him over the ear. They had built a fire in the middle between 3 houses that were there, on some level ground. When Bill Viejo was hit he went over to his wife by the fire; his wife told him to keep still and not to talk like that.

159 My husband used to get drunk sometimes. He be-
273 gan going with a woman up at Onyx when he was
837 drunk; he brought that woman home with him to our house at yïtiyamup. I left there then and went back to my parents' home. They were living at u·u·pu·lap then. Pete took that woman to yïtiyamup with him, but his mother didn't like her because she drank too much and went around with many men. That woman stayed a long time at the rancheria and Pete went to work cattle at Kelso valley. Pete was mean when he was drunk; I guess he was jealous; that's why that woman left him and went to Tule River reservation. She married over there and died there.

159 I didn't go back to Pete for a yr.; I didn't
797 want him any more. Then a priest came traveling around here; first he went down to the Jesus ranch (no. 13, fig. 11), then up to Onyx. He talked to us; he prayed and we did, too; we prayed in Spanish. All the Indians went there where he was; I went; my parents didn't go. We all prayed and sang loudly; every day for a week he talked to us. I was baptized that time.

159 That priest said Pete and I had to be married.
582 "You'd better get your man back; if you don't you aren't going to live any longer," he told me. The priest had a ramada made, up at Onyx, and told everybody to come there for a week; he told everybody to pray there, morning and afternoon.

159 And all the people were married there; šumukat
585 married wĭsok, and my younger sister was married, too.

159 Pete and I went home to u·u·pu·lap after we
591 were married; my people were living up there, making gardens. It was nice up there by the river. My grandmother (mother's mother) didn't like Pete; she kept scolding me for taking him again. She didn't like him because when he got drunk he was mean and chased around with other women. My parents and sisters and my grandmother and my husband and I were living in one big house. My sister's husband was a good man; he bought everything for
[241] her. We all got on well together; my family had
[432] lots of gardens there, with lots of onions. We sold some onions and beans, long black and white
[476] beans. The men and women both worked in the gardens; they helped each other; they worked early in the morning. Pete and I didn't have any garden of our own; we were just staying there with my parents. That was the way Indians used to do; the man lived with his wife's family a long time.

159 My sister died at u·u·pu·lap, so we left the
768 house where we had all been living; we moved away from there. Only my half brother stayed up there; he had alfalfa growing there; he stayed there until a white man came and told him to get out of there. All the rest of us moved.

159 Pete and I moved down to yĭtiyamup. We stayed
842 there all winter; we built a wattle house with a
845 tule roof down there. My husband had wanted me to have a baby for a long time, and my mother-in-law gave me some medicine; I didn't know what it was for, and I drank it; after that I didn't menstruate any more, and then I had Legora. When she was born I got sick and pretty nearly died; I was in labor all night and all day; my mother took care of me. My husband's stepfather had power; I was lying around, unconscious, weak; the baby didn't want to come out. Pete's stepfather touched me all over with his amulet. My father had power,
[826] too, but he couldn't do anything for me; I don't know why. I was old, about 25 yrs. old; my bones were getting hard, I think. When my son Pete was born it was easier, but Legora very nearly killed
[262] me. Each time I had a baby I didn't eat meat or grease for one month afterward; just flour and beans. After my first baby was born my mother made a fire in the ground with hot rocks on top,
[163] for me to lie on. The rocks stayed hot all night; it was a good bed. I only had the 2 children.

159 When we were up there at yĭtiyamup my sister-
222 in-law and I used to get chia seeds on that lit-
524 tle hill near Steban's house. My 2 children would
249 stay home and go visiting over at another woman's house; they played marbles and made rag dolls to play with. We used to cut barley down here in the valley, too; we didn't make any tobacco; my mother made that, though. Little Bill Chico's second wife made it, too, and we used to buy it from her. One other woman, mapali·p, used to make it, too; only those 2 made it.

My husband used to haul water and wood for me;

159 My husband used to haul water and wood for me;
855 he was a good man when he wasn't drunk. My chil-
432 dren were good, too; I never whipped them. Legora learned to make baskets; she made a pretty one. My husband took it to a lady at Weldon; she paid him $5 for it.

159 One time an old woman from omomïp was visiting
781 my grandmother at yïtiyamup. They went out to get ku·l seeds this side (E) of the Goat ranch (no. 12, fig. 11) on the flats there. They were carrying their baskets on their backs; they had little blankets with them. When it got late they slept down by the river, under some willows. And they heard something flying above the tops of the willows, going "wo, wowo, wo, wo" all night; first the noise would seem to be above their heads, then it would grow fainter, then louder again. They left that place; they took their blankets and they went over toward the flat. They slept on the flat; it was dark. Anaŋgayat came out of his cave up there on the Goat ranch; they heard him say, "Aha, aha, ha, ha!" so grandmother's friend said, "You better get up; hurry up!" They were frightened. They left that place and they went up the valley to omomïp, where grandmother's friend lived.

159 When Legora was little, one time my nose
756 started bleeding, one day in summer. It wouldn't stop. My father took me over to Paiute Ramon (Kawaiisu shaman) in a little buggy; I left Legora home with my sister-in-law. We traveled all night; my nose bled all the time, unceasingly. The blood filled a big bucket we carried along in the buggy. We got to Ramon's place about 3 o'clock the next afternoon. That doctor was standing on the other side of a little hill watching us; he knew we were coming. Doctors know lots. When we got to the house we heard somebody crying, making a noise, behind us. The witch (a Tübatulabal woman) who had made me sick was doing that crying. That doctor knew all that; he said she had followed me there. And he worked over me all night; we paid him $20. The next day my nosebleed stopped. Then the next day we returned home; the doctor said that witch, mapali·p, had put a cat inside my nose and that it was scratching all the time inside there; that's what made my nose bleed like that.

159 I was well for one year after that. Then a
821 big whirlwind came, oh!, a big one, carrying
754 sticks and straw in it; it came close to me; it touched me. Then right away my knee swelled up; I could hardly sleep at night. My knee looked as though it were going to burst. I dreamt bad dreams, about that woman, mapali·p (a witch). I told my husband about my dream. He got mad and
159 went over to Kernville where mapali·p was staying.
754 He said to her,
626 "I know you're witching my wife; that doctor over at Paiute told me. I want you to cure her."

Mapali·p didn't say anything for a long time. Then she said, "Well, what's the matter with her?"

"She's sick all the time. You made her nose bleed, her knee swell up; she's pretty sick.

159 626 754 You'd better see about that; if she dies, I'm going to kill you." He was half-drunk; that's why he talked like that.

I guess mapali·p went out in the daylight after that and talked to her pet; I guess she was scared after that time when my husband talked to her, because I got better again.

159 602 574 All that time my mother and father were living at Canebrake most of the time; my mother was making tobacco and baskets all the time. She was making a living for herself. My mother used to visit me down at yĭtiyamup for a week or so sometimes; then she'd go back to Canebrake. My husband and I used to go up there to see my parents, too, on horseback. It took all day to ride up there. All the Indians here had horses; they used [231] to make saddles out of tule and bridles from milkweed twine.

159 754 756 When my 2 children were about 9 and 5 yrs. old, Old Bill Chico witched me; I don't know why. My father gave him a horse and 3 sacks of flour to make him stop, but he didn't want to stop; he wanted to kill me, I guess. Then my mother took me to Jose Chico; my father was working at Weldon that time. Jose was living on Bull Run creek. He worked 2 nights on me; he danced and sang; he sucked me in lots of places, on my throat and chest. I didn't see what he sucked out. Jose didn't want to tell us who was making me sick, because it was his own brother doing that; he just told us to move from the house we were living in. "There is a devil (ghost) living there," he said. It was a tule house and we burnt it; Jose said, "If you live there again, you'll be sick again." So we burnt the house and our baskets; everything. And my father built another house, of adobe, up at yĭtiyamup, a little this side (S) of Steban's house; we lived in it after that.

159 756 789 That man from Tejon (Francesco Sasterray, a Chumash) whom wĭšimlĭt married could make rain; he used to make rain all the time when he lived over at Tejon ranch; the people paid him to. He made rain over here, too, but we never paid him for doing it. He used to make lots of rain; there was deep grass up at yĭtiyamup all the time and lots of flowers and seeds. It was pretty up at the rancheria then.

159 756 789 674 He had 3 different rain machines; one for snow, one for rain, and one to make waterspouts. He could stop the rain, too. A man living up at yĭtiyamup stole the rain machine though. One day everybody was away; my sister-in-law was up at the spring washing clothes, and that man stole the rain machines. He was mean, that man; he couldn't use the rain machine, because he didn't know how to; I don't know why he stole it. Then one time after that the Tejon man got sick. He was in bed; he told wĭšimlĭt, "Give me that thing; I want to see it." She went and got the basket where he kept it; there was nothing there; it was all gone. The Tejon man felt bad; he cried and cried.

After that he died. The mother of those 2

159 After that he died. The mother of those 2
754 witches up at Onyx had put poison in his coffee.
674 He coughed, coughed, coughed all night; he got
756 thin and died after awhile. A long time after that wišimlit's daughter-in-law, Tumasa, got sick; someone went and got Paiute Ramon. Ramon's friend came over here with him that time; he was a doctor, too. They were both Kawaiisu. Ramon worked on Tumasa and she got better. They told him about the rain machine. Doctors can tell where everything is; they see everything. Ramon told SM who had stolen his stepfather's machine. The thief had been watching Ramon doctor; Ramon pointed to him and said, "There he is; he's the one who stole your rain machine." The other doctor said, "He's right; he knows." Those doctors know everything; who is making you sick, or if you are a doctor, too, or if you have poison; everything.

159 Ramon started to lead that man over to the
756 place where the thief had hidden the rain outfit.
674 "Come on, show us where it is," the doctor told him. The man didn't want to go very much; he just stopped every little while. My husband was there. He got mad seeing that man take one or 2
[578] steps and then stop, and he hit him over the head with a shovel. The man didn't say anything; he just walked away; he wouldn't go with that doctor at all then.

425 A long time afterward another man found that
159 outfit; he said he would give it to Steban if he
756 would pay him $10 for it. But Steban wouldn't.
789 He should have though, then he could make rain now. The man who found it buried it somewhere else, in a dry place; it's there now. Bob Rabbit (a Kawaiisu) can make rain, too, but he says he doesn't want to make it any more. The people won't pay him anything for doing it. He says, "Let the country go dry."

159 But when they had those rain machines there
789 were lots of plants here then. And my husband
252 killed deer all the time; we always had deermeat. He was a good shot; he had a good rifle. The Indians used to use everything in a deer; they'd put the heart, liver, blood, all the guts inside the stomach lining and tie it up good and boil that up; it was fine. We never did that; just the oldtime Indians, but my mother's brother (a Koso) used to.

159 When my husband or my mother's brother hunted
782 deer they always gave the mts. beads and tobacco
224 and eagle down; they did that first, then they could kill all the deer they wanted. They gave the mts. little pieces of tobacco broken off the ball.

159 When Legora was about 11 yrs. old, one time
787 my father went over to Jose Chico's. He and
578 Jose got drunk; Jose talked badly to my father. "You're going on a good road (going to die)," Jose told my father. He was drunk when he said it.

159 My father came home. About a month later he
249 started working in the tobacco patch with my mother; they came down from Canebrake to work in

159 249 a patch near Weldon. They were camping at Tom Cook's place that time they were working the tobacco. One night my father returned to camp, sick; he could hardly walk. And then he was sick in bed for one week; he didn't get up any more. Somebody 159 came and told me, "Your father's sick over there," 249 so I went and stayed with him for a week. Then he 763 died. Two white men came and made a coffin and 764 they buried him in back of the Onyx rancheria, in the cemetery there. Lots of Indians are buried there. They put away his feather headdress in the coffin with him; he had been a dancer and always danced at fiestas.

159 765 [763] I took my mother over to my house at yĭtiyamup in the evening after we had buried my father. My mother lived with me for a long time after that; my husband used to work all the time, on ranches, or going to the mts. with cattle; my son, too, when he got big. After awhile my mother went over to her cousin's at Canebrake to get her face washed by her ta·gin (see section on Rituals); she didn't make any fiesta then, she just had her face washed. She gave that ta·gin $30 and some calico for washing her face. Finally my mother went back to Canebrake to live there. She lived with her brother and his daughter and a grandson [285 438] of hers. She made lots of baskets up there to sell to a peddler who came around.

159 763 Then one day in July that grandson came down to SM's rancheria and told me my mother was dead. There had been a cloudburst up at Canebrake; my mother had been fixing a basket under a ramada when it began to rain. She had some tobacco drying down below in the canyon, and she got up and went down to take it in. Her brother and his daughter were standing watching. "Don't you go there," they said, but my mother didn't heed them. The water came down the canyon awfully quickly: it was all muddy and running strong. It caught my mother where she was, in the canyon.

159 764 I went up to Canebrake right away, on horseback, with my son and daughter and Mike Miranda; we looked all over in that canyon, but we never found my mother's body. Maybe it was buried in the sand. The others were looking for the body, too, but they couldn't find it. We stayed there one night and I burned her clothes. She had lots of clothes; Petra Miranda used to give her lots of them every time she went down to the Jesus ranch. I burned my mother's trunk with all her clothes in it, but I brought all her baskets home with me. I couldn't find her money. I asked my cousin where it was, but she didn't know where she kept it either. My mother must have had money, because she sold baskets all the time when the peddler went over to Canebrake. Maybe she had it buried good, some place.

159 591 After we had searched for my mother's body, the next day we returned to SM's rancheria, all of us, Mike and my children and I. We stayed there all the time then. Legora used to work for white people on the ranches over here, over there. I moved close to Steban's house. We didn't

159 591 go to Poso Flat any more for acorns then; it was too far; no one goes over there now for acorns from here. We'd just gather about half a sackful right near home. Those acorns that grow up at [252] Steban's aren't much good; they are too bitter. You have to work with them a long time to get them sweet. The acorns down by Isabella are all right; they're pretty sweet. But the best ones come from Poso Flat; you don't have to work with them hardly at all to get them sweet.

159 574 438 Sometimes I'd go down to see Petra Miranda at the Jesus ranch; we'd go in the morning and return in the afternoon, about 3 o'clock. We'd just talk together, Petra and I; we'd tell each other what we had been doing all the time. I'd gather seeds, too; we bought flour instead of using acorn meal, but the children all liked chia and ku·l and pacist gruel. That peddler used to come around all the time to trade baskets for clothes; I bought Legora a cape once, from him. It was pretty, with fur around it; it cost me $4 in trade.

159 763 273 682 One time my husband rode a bronco, all alone in a field over here, and Hawk came down when he was riding that horse and hit him on the side of his head with his wing. Six months after that my husband died; he was killed. He went over to Kernville one day; he got drunk over there with a white man. Nobody else was with them; no one saw what happened. My husband had $20 in gold in his pocket. He was shot in 3 places; somebody killed him and then took that money off him, because the pocket he had it in was cut off with a knife. Steban was cutting wood, camping with his wife down here, working for the Brown company; a white man came and told him about Pete's being killed. Then they all left that camp and came up and told me. Legora was working at Mrs. Nichols'; Estefana and another girl went up and got her, then we waited here all day. They were going to bring my husband's body over here and bury it down here, but they kept it over in Kernville all day. My son had no money to pay a man for bringing it over here in a wagon. One white man said, "Have you money?" My son said, "No." Then that white man gave my son $7. The white men at Kernville wanted to bury my husband over there at Kernville, but my son paid a man at Kernville and that man brought the body over here.

159 764 765 When they brought Pete's body back from Kernville everybody came and stayed at our place that night; they prayed for Pete. Steban prayed (in Spanish). We all cried; one person would start crying, then everybody would cry, all night long. The next morning we buried the body. I burned all Pete's clothes, then, right away; the mattresses, pillows, quilts, blankets; I didn't save anything of his. The plates I broke and threw away. He had a good rifle; I buried that well. If I hadn't done all that his ghost would have walked around inside the house, bothering us. [231] Pete had 3 horses that time; I got one and my son and daughter each got one. SM wanted to get one,

159 764 765 but the judge at Kernville told him he couldn't because Pete had children and the horses belonged to them. That's the way the old-timers always wanted to do; if a man died his brothers or parents took away the man's possessions instead of letting the widow have any of them. Not the dead man's clothes, because they were burned, but his horses, wagon, or anything like that. Now they can't do that way.

159 765 My husband was killed in November and I didn't eat meat after that until the next March. I cut my hair right after he was killed; I cut it off so that it came down a little way over my shoulders. And Legora and I wore black dresses for [777] one yr. It gives you bad luck if you wear black too long; one yr. is enough. The old-timers never used to wash their faces after a relative had died, until they ate meat again; they bathed, but they never washed their faces. I washed mine [572] though, before I ate meat. Legora and my son helped me get that money to eat meat again; I paid my ta·gin $50 for washing my face. I had a cousin for a ta·gin; she moved over to Visalia and died there.

159 626 522 Nobody saw that white man kill my husband; a long time afterward Legora heard that man tell somebody, "I killed my good friend, but he talked bad to me; I couldn't stand it." One time after that Legora saw that white man when he was drunk; she went up to him and she said, "You killed my father; now I'm going to kill you." He was frightened; it made us all laugh, how frightened he was. "Oh, no, Legora; don't do that! Don't kill me," he said. He looked funny when he said that, so frightened. Legora and all of us laughed and laughed at him.

159 591 585 Two yrs. after my husband died Willie Andreas started living with Legora. She was 17 yrs. old then. We lived up at yĭtiyamup; Legora and Willie and I lived in the same house. I used to sit down all the time and make baskets. Not very many women made baskets then; Petra Nichols made them, too. Legora had a boy born to her.

159 578 278 One time my son had a fight with a Tule River reservation man living up here. They got into a quarrel; my son hit the Tule man on the head with a spur. After that fight the Tule man wouldn't ever talk to my son again. That man had poison; something, I don't know what; all those Tule reservation people have poison and they all know about it, men, women, young boys. It's Indian poison. The Tübatulabal don't have that poison up here (i.e., make it), but one of those witches living up at the Onyx rancheria has some; they say she got it when she lived at Tule, and that she has it up here now. They put it in your food, in your cigarettes, in your drinks; in anything like that.

159 After that fight, one time my son got drunk and slept outside on the ground all night. It was cold; it was in November and there was frost on the ground. November was the same month my husband was killed in, 4 yrs. before.

159 682 761 My son used to do that; it was bad. He'd get drunk and then lie down, outside, but he had never gotten sick before from doing that. But when we went outside that morning we found him lying there with his mouth all blue, and he was dead. There were tracks around there; they said the Tule man had been there, but we hadn't heard anything that night. But they tracked the Tule man on horseback, down to the canyon. He had told somebody before that, "I'm going to kill that boy." That's how we knew he had done it.

159 When the Tule man saw Legora one time after that he told her not to tell her son Lloyd about it when Lloyd grew up; he said, "Don't tell that boy when he gets big, anything about that." He was afraid, you see.

159 163 Legora had another boy 3 yrs. after her first child. Then she had a daughter 3 yrs. after that. When her second son was a baby, just crawling around, I got a telegram. We were at yÍtiyamup; Steban brought the telegram up there with him when he went to Weldon one day. It had stayed in the postoffice at Weldon for 2 days. My brother, ku·pal, had died over at Paiute and his relations had sent for me and for his 2 sons. They were both working on ranches around here at that time.

159 493 I started for Paiute that afternoon; Tony Pablo's father went with me and took his oldest son along. We went in a buggy; my nephews went ahead, on horseback. We stayed all night at Havilah; we camped out alongside the road. It was cold; we had to keep a fire going all night long. At sunup we started off again; it was too cold to start before the sun was up. We had to go over 2 big mts.; the road was steep; it takes a long time to get there in a buggy. But we arrived that afternoon about 3 o'clock.

159 764 "Oh, we buried him yesterday," they told us. They took me over there where they had buried him. They were just staying around the house waiting for us to get there; there were 2 houses; my brother's wife was living in one with 3 children and her married daughter lived in the other one with her children.

159 765 We stayed over there 2 nights. The day after we got there they burned my brother's clothes. I had bought $2 worth of calico at a store, to burn with his clothes. We cried for him when we burned his clothes. I could eat meat after that without having my face washed, but my sister-in-law couldn't; if my parents had been alive they wouldn't have either.

The next day after the burning we returned home. It only took us one day to get home; we left there early in the morning and arrived at the rancheria about sundown.

159 591 602 Then my mother's brother told me to come and live up at Canebrake. "Pretty soon I'm going to die, then you can have this land," he said. He was living at Canebrake; when we moved up there he stayed with us. We all went up there; Irene (LT's daughter) was little then and Legora was

159 591 602 married to John Tungate (a white man). We had a tent up there; Mike Miranda made us a tent to live in all winter. There was no road to Canebrake then, when we first moved up there. The children grew old enough to go to school, so every winter we would move down to Sweet's ranch; [487] Legora's children used to go to school from there in a buggy. In summer we'd move back to Canebrake [221] again. Finally they built a road and the bus came up there for the children; then we stayed there all the time and didn't move back and forth.

159 When we were down at Sweet's one winter an old man rode down from Canebrake and told us my uncle had been burnt up in his house up there. My uncle had a little tule house and he used to build a big fire all the time in the middle of the house, on the ground. There were big dry logs all around outside the house. We went up there; everybody went up to see the corpse. There was just a little bit of it left; the house was all burnt up.

[428] I got my uncle's land after he died; I already owned some my mother and father had.

159 Two yrs. after Irene was born, Legora had Annie; then 2 yrs. after that, Esther; then Johnnie 2 yrs. after Esther. Legora's husband, John Tungate, kept living with us at Canebrake. One time when Irene was about 11 or 12 yrs. old, we were sitting outside the house one evening in summer, around sundown. Mike was up there that time, too. Fred (a grandson) was playing his guitar. We saw a hummingbird coming straight toward Irene; he was hitting that little girl. None of us could catch him. The next day Irene felt sick; that night she had convulsions and foam was coming out of her mouth. She didn't talk, she didn't eat anything. That night, about midnight, we asked Mike, "Have you money?" "Yes, I have $10," he said. "All right," we said. He gave us that money and we harnessed a horse up to the buggy. We were going to take Irene to a (Kawaiisu) doctor at Kelso valley.

Passing by Onyx we heard a chicken crow; it was about 3 a.m. We got to Kelso valley at 2 o'clock that afternoon. Irene's face was swollen; she wouldn't eat or drink anything.

756 159 We arrived at the doctor's house about 8 o'clock. He worked with Irene all night; he sang; he danced, hopping all around inside his house; near daylight he went outside and looked toward the E. He sang, "All my animals are coming here now." Then elk came to that doctor. We couldn't see that elk, but the doctor could. Elk told the doctor, "I'm looking all over; I see 2 witches, those 2 women at the Onyx rancheria. Those are the only 2 witches there are in this country; there are no others," Elk told that doctor.

After awhile, after the doctor had sucked Irene, that devil inside her went out. The doctor asked Legora if she had heard the devil leaving Irene's body. "No," Legora said. But the doctor had heard it, when it went out; he sucked it out. That morning Irene was glad, happy; she was all right again. Two months ago she came up here

159 to see us from Riverside. She didn't want us to
756 tell anyone at the Onyx rancheria that she was up here visiting. "Those witches might make me sick again," she said. She's still frightened
159 because those witches made her sick that time.
754 They're mean, those women. They killed Barney's wife because she ate meat right after her husband died, without having her face washed. They got mad at Legora because she and John Tungate went down to Bakersfield and testified about a horse one of the witches wanted to get after a son died. I guess maybe that's why they made Irene sick that time.

159 When Johnnie was a little baby, just crawling
484 around, John Tungate got work in Inyo county.
591 We all went up there; we stayed at Bishop and then at Lone Pine. I like to camp around; so does Legora. But after awhile I like to return home again. We stayed at Lone Pine for a yr.; I didn't like it up there. The Indians there (Owens Valley Paiute) said, "Why don't you take up land here, and stay here?" But I wanted to get home; we all did, the children, too. They liked Canebrake; they always liked to live up there. So we returned to Canebrake. Then John Tungate left;
[245] he and Legora separated. After he left we used to go over to Visalia in the summertime to pick fruit; Legora and I both worked and Esther and Annie took care of the house and of Johnnie. We used to camp at Tule River reservation on the way home; there was a man there who loaned us a house. He told us, "Don't go visiting around here, because all these people are bad; they all have poison they use." They are queer people over there at Tule; they don't visit each other any over there, because they are afraid they will be poisoned.

159 We made 3 trips to Visalia to work in the
[245] fruit. The second time we went with Steban and his daughter. Then we heard, "There's no money
484 over there at all; they're not picking the fruit, they're letting it go." That's why we stopped go-

159 ing over; everybody here stopped going. The last
484 time we went to Visalia we left Annie and Irene up at Onyx and then they went to Riverside, to school down there.

159 I was feeling good all that time. We always
221 used to go live at Canebrake in the summer, and
753 then we'd come down to the Mack ranch in winter, so that Esther and Johnnie could go to school at Weldon. At the Mack ranch though I began to dream bad again; I'd see one woman whom I don't know, holding my head. That's why my ear hurts now; I have been sick like that for 4 yrs.

159 Then we had to leave our house at the Mack ranch. A white man wanted to live in that house. We moved up to Rafael Chico's place; they kept asking us at the Onyx rancheria, "Why don't you move up here, to Rafael's?" But there were too many drunken men around up there; they would come and fight inside the houses. We didn't like that. And those witches live too close to Rafael's. I was sick all the time up there. We lived there 2 months; I coughed, coughed all the time. So 2 yrs. ago last April we moved down here (near Weldon) from there. When we moved down here I got well. But last summer I got this cough again, only not so bad as I have it now. I can't do much now; I can't make tobacco this year, because I'm too sick. We got lots last year; enough to last this year too, I think. I got some chia seeds last year too, over by the little hill in Charley Andress' meadow. But it's too hot to go cut the tobacco this year, and kneeling hurts me. I'd like to go to that Indian doctor they have over at Bishop; there's a good one over there. Maybe Legora and I will go over this fall. If I could see that doctor I think I'd be all right again.

Yale University,
New Haven, Connecticut.
February 20, 1936.

[p. 80(b)]

3: Voegelin E-5 (1931-1933) 1935
NS22 Tübatulabal NS22

27. AUTOBIOGRAPHY

1. There, it is said, I was born; it is (where) I am living (now); my father says (this); and there, also, my older brother, it is said, all (of us siblings) were born. 2. Then, it is said, I grew up already; it is said I wandered about already. 3. Then, it is said, my mother quit nursing me. 4. Then, it is said, I am crying. 5. Then, it is said, my mother is sick. 6. Then, it is said, I am crying very much when I am hungry. 7. Then, it is said, I took from there to here a little blanket. "Here, sit down, mother," I say, it is said; "No," she says. 8. Then, it is said, I eat food.

9. From there I grew up already. 10. Then I am learning already. 11. Then my father made my bow. 12. Then I am hunting. 13. Then I am killing wood-rats; (I) used to eat those birds, everything. 14. I used to bring to my own father (whatever I shot). 15. Then, "Good," says my father. 16. (I) used to kill everything, rabbits, cottontails, and also quail, and also pigeon. 17. Then I bring that to my own father. 18. And also I used to cause fish to swallow (bait). 19. I used to catch many catfish, a half-sack of catfish (each trip). 20. Then my mother boils those (fish); we used to eat them all the time.

21. Then father used to teach us. 22. "Wander about well(-behaved); steal nothing and also do not be nasty to the old men when you see (them); if you believe (my words), then you will get old." 23. "Good," we say, "then we are wandering about well(-behaved) all the time." 24. "Surely I got old already because I believe the talk of my own father." 25. Then he used to tell us myths in the evening when it was winter, (about) Coyote, (about) everything. 26. "Then go ye and bathe in the morning, when the Morning Star comes out; twice ye will dive in." 27. Then he says, "Good." 28. "Nothing will prick you; but if you will not bathe, then wood will prick you." 29. Surely, we used to bathe in the dark (before dawn); the water is very cold; we break the ice when we bathe; then (it is) good. 30. We do everything good all the time.

31. Then from there one Mexican came and arrived. 32. Then he says, "Would that your offspring would go watch over my pets (goats)." 33. "Good," says my father. 34. Then he took us; there we went and arrived at his house; and his pets (are) many. 35. Then we look after (them) every day and also we gather firewood in the evening when we arrive (at camp). 36. Then we used to run away when we were tired out; we come back toward our own house. 37. Then when we arrived, father used to scold us. 38. "Why did you come back?" he says. "(Because) we were tired." 40. Then he goes and puts us back again. 41. Presently we are coming back in the same way. 42. Then we do not go for a long time. 43. Then after a while the Mexican came and arrived. 44. "I already sold those, my own pets," he says; "and I left some," he says, "my present to your offspring," he says, "and ye come get (them)," he says. 45. "Good," says my father. 46. Then we went from there to go get (them). 47. Then we took (them) from there to here. 48. We brought (them) there (where) I used to look after (them). 49. Then from there we sold them.

50. Then from there I went to school. 51. Then I did not know the language of that teacher. 52. Then (there is) one Mexican; when I do not understand the language, then the Mexican tells me. 53. Then from there we went; then from school we went in the evening toward Weldon. 54. Then one man went and caught up to us there. 55. He is coming on horseback. 56. Then he talked to us, "Cold," he says. 57. Then we all say, "Cold!" too. 58. We do not understand what that means. 59. Then the man looks at us. 60. From there we came back in the evening toward our own house. 61. Then from there we are coming to school. 62. I went to school one year. 63. Then that teacher whipped me because I do not hear (i.e., understand) what she means. 64. She whipped me. 65. Then I got mad. 66. Then I tore my own book. 67. From there I went toward my own house. 68. Then from there I worked; I never went to school again.

3: Voegelin E-5 (1931-1933) 1935
NS22 Tübatulabal NS22

69. Then we went in the home of Peterson to cut posts. 70. There we made camp at the bottom of the mountain. 71. Then that next day my father cut juniper posts. 72. Then I used to make bread at noon and also in the evening. 73. When he arrives in the evening, he is eating that bread and also rabbit. 74. We cut many (posts). 75. We win a unit of money (ten cents) for one post. 76. Then I carry the posts on my own back. 77. I piled (them) there on the level place. 78. He (father) stayed there all summer in order to cut (posts). 79. Then in the evening I went to get water. 80. The water is there far away. 81. When it got dark already, then I came back, fetching water from there to here. 82. Then I got lost, coming back. 83. I took the downward way. 84. From there I got lost; there I yelled; then nobody (answered). 85. Then I cried. 86. Then I ran; I am dangling my own pail when crossing (the canyon). 87. Then my father talked there. 88. "Where are you going?" 89. "I got lost," I am saying, "the water which I got ran out." 90. "Come," (father) is saying, "let's go fetch water," he is saying. 91. From there we came back in order to fetch water from there toward our own camp. 92. We stayed there all summer. 93. Then we finished. 94. Then we came back in our own house. 95. Then when winter comes, we go back again in order to go and cut firewood. 96. Then we went away from everything. 97. Then there we cut (wood) all winter. 98. (There is) only much juniper firewood. 99. We finished there. 100. Then we came back toward our own house. 101. Then we arrived in our own house. 102. Then we are just living. 103. (There is) no work.

104. Then we used to play. 105. We are playing tag in the bull-pine trees; we are climbing (the trees); we are chasing each other. 106. Then we make one boy "it." 107. And we are not playing on the ground (but) in the bull-pine trees. 108. That one (who is "it") chases us. 109. Then to catch us he touches someone. 110. Then that one stays "it" next. 111. Then we are running away up (in the trees). 112. We are jumping in different places in the branches of the bull-pine tree. 113. Then some are falling down (and) are running away from the branches of the bull pines. 114. Some are hanging on the branches of the bull pines. 115. We are playing during the day.

116. And then again we are playing different games after that. 117. We are playing quoits; with the shoots of the bull pine, we are making the quoit; with it we play quoits. 118. Then we are cutting sticks; having finished making the quoit. 119. We are fixing the target. 120. We are shooting (pitching) at that with the quoit; whoever is shooting close, he wins. 121. Five or six boys gamble with those quoits. 122. Some (are) proficient. 123. Then one is shooting first. 124. Each one (has) three quoits. 125. Then one is shooting first at that target. 126. Then he is shooting close. 127. Then next another one is shooting. 128. Then he is shooting on top of that quoit. 129. Then from there again another one is shooting. 130. Then he throws that quoit this way. 131. From there again another one is shooting. 132. Then he pushes aside those (which had been placed by the other boys). 133. Then there he is holding that target (i.e., he is closest to it); he is winning. 134. We are playing during the day.

135. Then, when we want to practice shooting at a target, we are going and gathering canes. 136. We are making many canes into arrows. 137. We are making arrows well. 138. We are putting feathers on them. 139. Then, having finished (the arrows), we are making the target. 140. We are tying the brush (for a target). 141. We are practicing shooting at that. 142. Then whoever is hitting it, then that hitter is hiding that target (which he hit) under the ground. 143. Then, "Shoot," (one of the boys) is saying to you. 144. Then you are shooting (at the target now concealed in the ground). 145. Right there you are leaving your own arrow (having shot it in the ground at the concealed arrow). 146. Then the one who hides it (target) is shooting next. 147. Then he is hitting that target because he knows his own hiding place (better than the other who only knows the general spot in which he placed the target). 148. Then he pulls out that (hidden target) with his own arrow (which is firmly shot into the concealed target). 149. Then from there again he hides for him (another player) that one, that target under the ground. 150. "Now shoot," he is saying, and he (the other player) is shooting. 151. "Leave your arrow right here," he is saying.

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NS22 Tübatulabal NS22

152. Then that one, that one who hides it, is shooting next. 153. Then he is shooting that target. 154. Then they are paying him one arrow. 155. Then some are going back to their own houses without their own arrows, when losing.

156. Then from there again we are playing another game—red clay. 157. We are making dolls, we are building everything, coyotes and also bears, wolves, and also people; we are doing everything all the time. 158. When making that red clay into dolls, we then put that already made doll in the heat. 159. Then from there when drying, it is getting hard. 160. It lasts a long time.

161. Then from there we are playing another game again, the hide game. 162. Then we are putting one boy (to be "it"). 163. We are tying his eyes with a rag. 164. Then he is seeing nothing. 165. Then from there, having finished tying him, we are all hiding. 166. Then he is looking for us. 167. "Where are you?" he is saying. 168. "This way," we are saying. 169. Then he is coming running. 170. Then some are coming in his tracks. 171. Then he takes a jump backward. 172. Then he is grabbing one (boy). 173. Then that one does the same next.

174. Then we never play again. 175. Then we used to hunt deer all the time, it being summer. 176. Then, also, we are going camping. 177. From there we used to hunt deer. 178. And also from there we are going fishing in the north fork. 179. We are catching many fish, trout, and also bullheads. 180. Then we are making "jerky"; we are drying (the fish). 181. Then, also, from there again, we are going fishing the next day. 182. Then also we are again making those (fish) into "jerky." 183. And also we are again hunting deer. 184. We are hunting every day. 185. Then after staying there five days, we are coming back from there, we are coming toward our own home. 186. Then also, upon arriving, we are working again when we find those jobs (on the ranches of white men).

187. Then also, from there again, in another summer, we are going to gather pine nuts. 188. We are all going and gathering, my mother, too (she did not go on the previous hunting and fishing trip)—we all, and also again many different people not our relatives (but) different people. 189. (There are) many people. 190. Then they fix blackened pine nuts in the evening. 191. Then we used to kill deer. 192. Then we are staying there all summer gathering pine nuts. 193. We are gathering one sack every day. 194. And also we are roasting the raw ones; we are gathering (them) when they fall down. 195. We used to gather (them) every day. 196. From there we are coming back, the pine nuts being already exhausted. 197. Then we are packing the pine nuts. 198. All the many pine nuts were packed by us, perhaps twenty sacks. 199. Then when all are coming back toward their own homes, we are packing (the pine nuts). 200. It being winter, we used to eat that, blackened pine nuts, and also rabbit with acorn gravy, and also everything (else), deer, fish, everything, we used to eat. 201. (There are) many acorns; we used to gather those too. 202. It being autumn already when they are falling, we are going and gathering the acorns. 203. Then already many are falling. 204. Then we are shelling those acorns. 205. Then our mother is drying (them). 206. Then when they are drying, she is going to pound (them) in the pit mortar. 207. Then, having finished pounding that, she is leaching it in the leaching place (a hole in sand on the edge of a stream). 208. Then, when going to leach it, she is irrigating it until noon. 209. Then from there she is gathering that up. 210. Then she is stirring that in the clay pot. 211. Then she is bringing that toward the house. 212. We are eating that for some time without bread. 213. We are eating acorn gravy nearly all winter.

214. Then from there my father made a fiesta. 215. First he called the Yokuts. 216. "I shall make a fiesta," he is saying, "and all of you come in future," he is saying, "on that day," he is saying; "then we will enter upon it together when I make (fiesta)," he is saying; "pretty soon in five days we will make fiesta," he is saying. 217. Then from there they all arrived there on the day. 218. They all entered upon it together. 219. Then the clown is saying "Pretty soon we shall gamble," he is saying, "and also the hand-game (will be played)," he is saying. 220. "Good," the people are saying. 221. Then they gambled that night. 222. For two or three nights they gambled. 223. Then the clown

223. Then the clown spoke: "Pretty soon we talk to the shamans," he is saying. 224. "Good," the people are saying. 225. "Tomorrow," the clown is saying. 226. Then they talked to those shamans that next day. 227. "That clown is wanting to see you," the people are saying. 228. "You test yourselves," the clown is saying. 229. "Good," the shamans are saying, "and tomorrow we will test," the shamans are saying. 230. "And I will put up one woman and one man," the clown is saying, "these will look after you," he is saying. 231. "Good," the shamans are saying. 232. Then that next day those shamans got marked. 233. One woman and one man marked them. 234. Then those shamans put on their own feathers and also their own belts. 235. Then they all three stood there. 236. Then one man started a fire in the middle. 237. Then one shaman sat there by the edge of the fire. 238. He is holding his own basket tray in his own hand. 239. "Already," the clown is saying, "you test him." 240. Then that shaman, the Tübatulabal shaman, warmed up his own basket tray (over the fire). 241. Then those Yokuts shamans danced. 242. Then one shot that Yokuts shaman. 243. When he shot, he dropped down. 244. Then that woman, the caretaker, got up in order to come to him when he dropped down. 245. Then that woman lifted that shaman from here to there when he was dying. 246. She put him in the shade. 247. Then he is not powerful enough for the taking out of his own shot. 248. Then that shaman, the shooter, flew from here to there toward him. 249. Then he took that out with that basket tray; he swung that (basket tray) on top of him; he took that (shot) out for him. 250. Then from there he shot another one again. 251. Then also from there he shot again; he shot three times. 252. He is not powerful enough for his touching that one. 253. Then also from there again he shot another one twice. 254. He did nothing to him. 255. "So, you (plural) have strength," he is saying, "you are good shamans," he is saying. 256. Then from there they quit. 257. Then the clown spoke: "Pretty soon we quit; we will go back again toward our own houses," the clown is saying. 258. Then from there they all take leave.

259. Then from there I used to work all the time. 260. Then from there I used to go to the north fork (of the Kern River). 261. Then, when going and arriving there (at Kernville), I am sitting behind the store, one man and I are sitting (there). 262. Then a girl came there. 263. Then she saw me when I am sitting there and she is laughing at me when she sees me. 264. Then from there she entered in the store. 265. Then I am merely sitting there. 266. Then from there to here she went out from the store; she put on a new hat; she bought it. 267. Then from there, "Let's go," she is saying to me. 268. From there we came to this side; my horse is standing there. 269. Then from there we came; we double-mounted my horse. 270. Then we stood in the grass, in the deep brush. 271. We dismounted there. 272. Right away we copulated; the woman is very erotic; she is holding me tightly when she copulates. 273. There we slept right there. 274. From there I came in the morning to my own work. 275. Then from there she came to her own house in Bull Run. 276. Then from there I went again after two or three days. 277. Then from there again I found different women. 278. Then I took her right away. 279. Right away, also, we copulated there. 280. It is (what) I am doing to them all the time; I am copulating with different (women). 281. Then from there after a while I married that woman whom I found the first day. 282. Then I brought her to my own house. 283. There I lived for a long time with her—five years. 284. Then from there we discarded each other. 285. Then I quit her. 286. I never took her again. 287. Then I lived here alone; having finished discarding (my wife), I am just the same finding girls. 288. Then again I found one girl. 289. Then, "Quit her," my mother is saying, "I do not like them (the new wife, referred to in the plural by her mother-in-law)," she is saying; "someone is saying your wife (the new one) is her (the divorced one's) younger sister," she is saying; "you desire in future another one," she is saying. 290. "Good," I am saying.

291. Then from there I got sick. 292. Then I went to a shaman. 293. Then the shaman doctored me there. 294. Then, "I cannot touch you," he is saying; "that one doing it to you (i.e., causing you to be ill) is living down there," he is saying, "that very one is living," he is saying. 295. I am saying nothing when he says this. 296. From there I come

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back. 297. With my own wife I went there. 298. I am like that when coming back. 299. Then I arrived at my own house. 300. Then I told my own father: 301. "That shaman is speaking to me, 'The one who is doing it to you is living,' he is saying to me." 302. Then, "I will give you jimsonweed to drink," my father is saying. 303. Then he gave me a drink. 304. Then I saw that bad shaman. 305. I saw something, everything, watersnakes, lizards. 306. (They) come out from above and go and fall on the ground, and also one (falls) on the side again. 307. Then I am speaking to my own wife, "See the lizard," I am saying. 308. Then that next day I became sober. 309. I am wandering about well.

310. Then that bad shaman spoke to one man, saying, it is said, "I will kill him," he is saying, it is said, "anywhere when I see him." 311. Then that man told me: 312. "That shaman is speaking," he is saying, "he will kill you," my friend is saying to me. 313. "Good," I am saying when my friend is speaking. 314. Then I wandered off for my gun.

315. Then one man got sick. 316. Then that shaman is called, and also the bad shaman is called there too. 317. Then we, all people, went, going to hear that shaman. 318. Then right away he sang in the nighttime. 319. Then also he is biting tobacco when dancing. 320. He is dancing in the nighttime. 321. "That shaman is doing this to you," he is saying. 322. Then that one (the bad shaman) became angry when he (the good shaman) is speaking. 323. "Not I," he is saying, "but it is a man; he is sitting down," he is saying to me, "and I will skin him," he is saying, "before daylight," he is saying. 324. Then many people are hearing him when he is speaking. 325. Then that shaman quit his singing. 326. Then he went to his own house. 327. Then from there all the people took leave. 328. And also that bad shaman came toward the path. 329. Then, "Let's go to the store," I am saying, "let's go in order to get a drink" (I say to my friend). 330. "Good," (my friend) is saying. 331. Then we went toward the path; we arrived there on the bridge; there three men are standing; they are drinking. 332. We stood there. 333. "Drink ye." 334. Then we drank one drink. 335. Then that shaman came and arrived. 336. "Who are you?" he is saying. 337. Then from there he asked again. 338. Then one man spoke. "That is Yukaya," he is saying. 339. "Good," (the shaman) is saying, "I want that one," he is saying. 340. Then right away he took out his own gun. 341. Right away he put his own gun for me on my heart. 342. Then his gun did not go off. 343. Then right away I pulled out my own gun, and right away I put it for him on his rib; right away my gun went off. 344. Then, when it turned him upside down (caused him to fall face downward), he went; he went and fell. 345. Then there his partner jumped from there to here; he took out his own gun. 346. Then my friend grabbed him. 347. He took for me his gun from there to here. 348. Then one man ran to his own house; he went to get his gun. 349. Then from there I went back again toward my own house, in the company of my own friend. 350. Then that man came and arrived there. 351. He is coming holding his own gun in his own hand. 352. "Where (is) that man? (He is) a desperado," he is saying; "let him come out," he is saying. 353. Then that man, the house-owner, "Do not go out," he is saying to me.

354. Then from there I came toward my own house. 355. Then that next day both the sheriffs came and arrived. 356. Then my relatives are speaking, "The sheriffs come already," (my relatives) are saying, "hurry up, get up," (they) are saying. 357. Then from there I got up. 358. I went outside. 359. Then the sheriff came and stood there; he took out his own gun. 360. Then I am speaking, "Why are you taking out your own gun?" I am saying. 361. "I am coming to get you," he is saying, "and where is your gun?" he is saying. 362. "Here inside," I am saying. 363. Then we entered. 364. Then I took out my own gun from under my own pillow. 365. Then I gave that one my own gun. 366. Then that one put his own gun for me on the heart. 367. He is trembling. 368. "Why are you trembling?" I am saying. (Yukaya surrendered his gun with the muzzle instead of the butt forward; this frightened the sheriff.)

369. Then from there we came backward; we went and arrived there in the store. 370. We talked there. 371. "Why did you kill that man?" 372. "He took out his gun first," I am saying, "and I shot last." 373. "And why are you carrying your own gun?" 374. "That

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man wants me to," I am saying, "that very man speaking," I am saying. 375. Then that man was asked. 376. Then, "Yes," he is saying, "that shaman, 'I will kill Yukaya,' he is saying, 'surely when he meets me.'" 377. "And what are you coming to do in the store," that man is saying to me, "at one in the morning?" he is saying. 378. "I am coming there to get a drink," I am saying. 379. "And don't you know that the store (is) already closed," he is saying, "in the middle of the night?" he is saying. 380. "That (is) already closed," I am saying when he is speaking, "but we are getting that drink just the same," I am saying, "(because) that house is pierced (has a hole in the door); there we are getting it," I am saying, "and we are getting that drink any time." 381. Then that talker is laughing when I am speaking. 382. My many friends (are) the helpers for me. 383. Then the talker did not decide from there. 384. Then from there that talker spoke, "Let us take him," he is saying, "to the north fork (Kernville)," he is saying, "in jail," he is saying. 385. Then from there the talker spoke to my friends, "You may come," he is saying, "to north fork," he is saying, "tomorrow," he is saying, "we will talk there," he is saying.

386. I was taken from there that night. 387. Then that next morning I was taken in the restaurant. 388. Then that sheriff is standing there next to me when I am eating. 389. Many people (are) inside. 390. Then one man spoke, "Is (this) the bad man there?" he is saying. 391. "Yes," the sheriff is saying, "pretty soon we hang him." 392. "Later," I am saying, "let me eat first," I am saying, "then you hang me in future," I am saying.

393. Then from there we went toward the court house. 394. Then my friends are all sitting there in the court house. 395. Then the sheriff spoke to me, "If you will be asked again, there is no more to say in future," he is saying, "your friends will talk," he is saying. 396. Then they talked; they all talked well. 397. Then the gun of that shaman (whom I shot) was taken out and all his shells are hollow (from the hammer hitting the shells which did not actually discharge). 398. Then my gun was taken out; one shot (was shot) recently. 399. Then, "Good," the talker (judge) is saying. 400. Then he asked me, "Do you want to talk after a while?" he is saying. 401. "No," I am saying when he says this. 402. Then from there the talker talked by himself, "Good," he is saying, "you go out," he is saying, "and don't you again carry your own gun in future," he is saying; "if somebody will look for you, then you go this way in future," he is saying. 403. "Good," I am saying; then I never again carried my own gun. 404. I got out.

405. Then from there I went toward Bishop. 406. I arrived there. 407. (There are) many girls. 408. Right away I took one that night. 409. We went and slept. 410. "I will live with you," she is saying to me. 411. "No," I am saying, "I have no money," I am saying when she speaks. 412. Then that next day I am wandering about there. 413. Then also from there I found one again; I took her also. 414. Then we slept. 415. Then in the morning we got up. 416. Then we went to eat in the restaurant; we stayed there during the day. 417. Many girls are coming there. 418. "Who is the handsome young man?" they are saying, they are asking that woman. 419. "He is my husband," she is saying. 420. Then, it being night already, we went outside from there.

421. Then we met that Indian agent there. 422. "Where are you taking this woman?" the agent is saying. 423. "We are just wandering along." 424. "Your taking (the girls) is not possible," he is saying; "will you wander along with all the girls?" he is saying. 425. "No," I am saying. 426. "Quit it," he is saying. 427. Then I spoke to that woman, "Keep going," I am saying. 428. Then, "Good," she is saying, "I will see you any time," she is saying. 429. "And if you want to marry one woman, you talk to her in future," (the agent) is saying, "not to every (woman)," he is saying; then, "Good," he is saying.

430. Then right away I found another (woman) again. 431. Then, "Let's go to my house" (the woman says). 432. Then we went. 433. I stayed with her there in her house.

434. Then from there I came to Bishop. 435. I saw that agent there. 436. "Hello," he is saying, "are you married already?" he is saying. 437. "Yes," I am saying. 438. "Good," he is saying. 439. Then he gave me his own hand. 440. "You live well in future with her," he is saying. 441. "Good," I am saying when he is speaking.

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442. Then I lived with her six years. 443. Then that woman has meanness; she is fighting me. 444. Then from there I ran away from that woman.

445. Then from there I found another woman. 446. I married that woman. 447. I lived with her a long time. 448. The good woman is saying nothing (mean) in the ten years I lived with her.

449. Then after that, "Let's go to my house," I am saying. 450. "Good," she is saying. 451. We came from there. 452. Then we arrived (here). 453. Then I used to work (in) the hay when it was being cut. 454. Then from there we went to visit people at Onyx. 455. We went and arrived there. 456. Then that one girl (my former wife) came out from there to here when she saw us arriving. 457. Straightway, it is said, she is laughing. 458. "Hello," she is saying. 459. "And also you, hello," we are saying. 460. Then she gave me her own hand. 461. Then we came back from there in the evening. 462. Then that next day my wife scolded me. 463. "Straightway you (plural, in frigid politeness) are laughing at your own friend when you see her," she is saying, "perhaps the girl (is) your wife," she is saying. 464. Then she became angry. 465. Then, "I am wanting to go," she is saying, "to my own house." 466. "Good," I am saying when she is speaking.

467. Then I took her from there; we went on my own horse. 468. We went back (to Bishop). 469. We went far away and slept; from there also we went that next day. 470. Then also we went and slept again. 471. From there also we went again. 472. We went for five days. 473. Then we went and arrived at the house of that woman. 474. Then the next day I got ready to come back from there. 475. Then, "Don't go," that woman is saying, "I will not get angry again," she is saying. 476. Then I lived back there again.

477. Then from there after a while she became angry again. 478. She is jealous of that girl. 479. Then from there I spoke, "So you will not live well, and I will go back (to Kern River)," I am saying. 480. Then from there I went toward the store, having finished speaking. 481. Then from there I took the train; from there I came. 482. Then I came and arrived in the valley. 483. I got down there. 484. From there I came on foot. 485. Then I came and arrived at my own house, it being evening. 486. Then I lived in my own house; I lived here alone that time. 487. Then that woman wrote, "That (is) good, come back again," she is saying. 488. Then I spoke to my own father, "I took the writing of that woman," I am saying, "and she is calling me," I am saying to my own father. 489. "This (is) good, you go and see her in future." 490. Then from there I went on horseback; I went five days. 491. Then I went and arrived. 492. Straightway my wife is laughing when she sees me. 493. Then I lived there; I lived there a long time.

494. Then from there I came toward my own house. 495. "Let me go see my own father after a while," I am saying; "later on I will come back." 496. Then, "Good," she is saying. 497. From there I came. 498. Then I arrived here. 499. Right away, when arriving, I got a job. 500. Then I worked all summer and also one winter.

501. Then the woman wrote there, "You come in future," she is saying, "right away." 502. Then I went right away. 503. Then I went and arrived. 504. I lived there. 505. Then from there we went toward Bishop. 506. Then we were called there. 507. "That one, your younger sister, is sick," they are saying to my wife. 508. Then we went there to her house. 509. Then she gave birth already. 510. Then she got sick; her blood got hard inside; that killed her. 511. Then they gave the little baby, Mickey, to my wife. 512. We raised that (baby). 513. Then he grew up well. 514. Then he is wandering along with me all the time. 515. Then my wife is angry all the time.

516. Then from there I went to one Mexican; he is selling drinks. 517. Then I bought one bottle. 518. Then I drank that once; I drank pretty soon. 519. From there I went. 520. Then I got lost with that drink; I did not know anything. 521. I turned over there. 522. Then the machine pinned me underneath. 523. It split my head open. 524. Then I became unconscious there. 525. Then three men came and arrived there. 526. Then they put up that machine. 527. Then they pulled me out. 528. Then they brought me toward Bishop, to the doctor there, and I am not knowing anything about it. 529. Then, it is said, many

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people came to see me, and also that doctor. 530. Then, it is said, "Let me sew him up," (that doctor) is saying, it is said (referring to my head). 531. Then, it is said, they brought me inside the house. 532. There, it is said, he sewed me up. 533. Then after four days I knew it. 534. I am lying in bed. 535. Then I saw one woman; she is the one who nurses me. 536. She is feeding me. 537. "Are you being very sick?" she is saying to me. 538. "No," I am saying. 539. Then, "Good," she is saying. 540. Then she is bathing me. 541. I stayed there one month. 542. Then she took me to my house.

543. I lived there a long time in my own (Bishop) house. 544. After five months I am sick yet. 545. "I shall go to my own (Kern River) house," I am saying to my own wife. 546. "Good," she is saying. 547. "And I shall take Mickey," I am saying. 548. Then, "Good," she is saying, "and you care for him well," she is saying. 549. Then from there I went to the house of the agent. 550. "I go back pretty soon," I am saying, "to my own house," I am saying, "and I shall take Mickey," I am saying to that chief (the Indian agent). 551. "Good," he is saying, "you care for him well," he is saying. 552. "Good," I am saying when he is speaking.

553. From there we came. 554. We stayed here. 555. Then I am living here. 556. Then Chogil arrived here. 557. Then he came and arrived at my house. 558. Then he took me in his hand (shook hands). 559. "Hello," he is saying. 560. I saw him for the first time. 561. Then, "I am glad to see you," he is saying. 562. "I (am) too," I am saying when he is speaking. 563. Then from there, "(This) is my wife," he is saying. 564. Then from there I took her hand. 565. "Hello," she is saying. 566. "Hello yourself," I am saying. 567. Then from there Chogil spoke to me, "I am writing the language of Indians," he is saying, "and can you not teach me?" Chogil is saying; "and one dollar I am paying," he is saying, "for half of the day," he is saying, "you will teach me half of the day," he is saying; "and also another one, a woman, is living there," he is saying, "that one will teach me half the day," he is saying. 568. Then, "Good," I am saying when he is speaking. 569. Then they camped there; we are working from there, half the day. 570. Then from there in the afternoon Chogil is coming to the house of Ambashupim. 571. Coming to work, he is coming there. 572. Then from there in the evening he is going back again; it is the same (as this) every day. 573. Then from there the wife of Chogil is asking Old Man too. 574. She is getting everything. 575. She is asking (about) every flower. 576. "What is its name?" she is saying. 577. She is asking that (about) everything. 578. She is doing that every day. 579. Then we are working with Chogil. 580. He is getting every myth. 581. Chogil is writing all that down.

582. Then my friend wrote to me there. 583. "I (am) arrested," he is saying, "and you tell my sister in future," he is saying, "and also my younger brother," he is saying; "you come see me in future," he is saying; "the wife jailed me," he is saying. 584. Then I told his sister and also his younger brother. 585. Then, "Good," she is saying, "we shall go to see him," she is saying. 586. "Good," I am saying when she is speaking. 587. "And you might talk to your own friend," she is saying, "to that Chogil," she is saying, "you say in future, 'Take us in future,' " she is saying, " 'toward Bishop,' " she is saying.

588. Then from there I talked to Chogil. 589. "It is said that you might take us," I am saying to Chogil. 590. Then, "Good," he is saying, "well, we will go tomorrow," he is saying. 591. Then from there the next day I talked to that one who wants to go (the younger brother): "We are on the point of going already," I am saying. 592. "I cannot go," he is saying, "but you wait a while, (about) four days," he is saying, "then I will get money (for finishing irrigation work)," he is saying. 593. Then I spoke to Chogil. "The money of that one, of the one who wants to go, is said (to be) nothing," I am saying. " 'And you might wait four days,' he is saying to me, 'then I will get money,' he is saying," thus I spoke to Chogil. 594. "That (is just as) well, our going (alone, without him)," he is saying, "we (must go) today," he is saying. 595. Then from there I spoke to that man (the younger brother), "It is said that we take leave," I am saying. 596. "Well, good," he is saying, "when you go and arrive, you say in future to my older brother, 'When you get out, come (to Kern River) in future.' " 597. "Good," I am saying when he is speaking.

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598. From there we took leave. 599. We went and arrived there at Independence (where the man was jailed). 600. Then from there we asked that sheriff. 601. "Is it rightly said that the prisoner is living here?" we are saying. 602. Then that sheriff is saying, "Yes." 603. Then Chogil spoke, "We are wanting to talk to him," he is saying. 604. Then, "Good," he is saying. 605. Then we went inside. 606. We saw that prisoner there. 607. "Hello, hello," he is saying to Yukaya, "and who is this?" he is saying. 608. "It is my friend," I am saying. 609. "Good," he is saying. 610. "We are coming to see (you)," I am saying. 611. "But I am already judged," he is saying, "I am given six months," he is saying. 612. Then I told Chogil. 613. Then Chogil spoke, "Good," he is saying, "let me ask this sheriff." 614. Then Chogil asked. 615. Then the sheriff spoke, "He can't get out now," he is saying, "he is given six months," that sheriff is saying. 616. Then Chogil is saying, "Good." 539 X 159 ●

617. Then we took leave from there. 618. We went and arrived there at Bishop, there at the house of my friend. 619. Then, "Hello," my friend is saying when (we) are arriving, "and who is (this)?" he is saying to Chogil. 620. "It is my friend," I am saying. 621. "And is (this) his wife?" he is saying. 622. "Yes," I am saying when he is speaking. 623. Then that man took Chogil and also his wife in his hand. 624. "You come in," he is saying to us. 625. We stayed there at his house for two days.

626. From there we came back again. 627. We came and arrived here, back again. 628. Then also, when arriving here, we worked again. 629. Then from there Chogil spoke, "Pretty soon I go back to my own house," he is saying. 630. Then, "Good," I am saying when he is speaking. 631. Then from there he takes leave. 632. Chogil (and his wife), they go back toward their own house. 633. Then Chogil spoke when taking leave, "I shall come again," he is saying, "in another summer," he is saying, "then also we shall work," he is saying. 634. "Good," I am saying when he is speaking. 635. Then from there they took leave.

636. Then when Chogil had finished taking leave, I cut firewood all winter. 637. Then from there I finished my own cutting. 638. Then one man wrote to us. 639. Then, "You come to the dance," he is saying, "we shall make a dance," he is saying, "at Christmas." 640. Then when writing to him, "Good," we are saying. 641. Then from there we took leave. 642. We went and arrived there at Tejon; (it was) already very late. 643. (There are) many people when we arrived, many girls. 644. Right away we danced all night. 645. We came from there in the morning. 646. Then our machine became bad. 647. Then we approached the river (at the bottom of Kern Canyon). 648. Then we are coming and ascending the steep place. 649. Then our machine stopped. 650. Then from there it ran backward. 651. Then it hit the rock there. 652. Then it turned over. 653. Then I jumped out on the ground. 654. Then, while jumping, I lifted Mickey out. 655. Then those two men, our partners, they came and fell down. 656. Our machine is lying there. 657. Then from there we put it up back again. 658. Then (it is) well; nothing (is) bad; pretty soon that windshield broke apart. 659. Then it ran again. 660. From there, also, we came. 661. Then we arrived at our own houses. 662. Then we stayed at home. 539 X 159 [313]

663. Then from there we went toward Walker pass to gather pine nuts when they got ripe. 664. We are gathering pine nuts there. 665. Many people came and arrived there. 666. Then, sure enough, my wife came and arrived there. 667. "So, you are gathering pine nuts here?" she is saying. 668. "Yes," I am saying when she is speaking. 669. Then she stayed there with me. 670. From there we are all gathering pine nuts. 671. Then, having finished gathering pine nuts, we came from there toward my house. 672. We stayed there a while. 539 X 159 222

673. From there we went toward Tule. 674. "Let us go sell pine nuts." 675. Then we took leave. 676. We took six bags, and also tobacco. 677. Then we went and arrived there at Tule. 678. Then we saw many people. 679. Then they are saying to us, "What are you bringing?" 680. "Pine nuts," we are saying. 681. "That is good food," they are saying, "but our money (is) nothing," they are saying. 682. Then they bought a little. 683. "The money (is) gone," they are saying. 684. Then from there we went toward Visalia. 685. We 539 X 159 432

3: Voegelin E-5 (1931-1933) 1935
NS22 Tübatulabal NS22

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went and arrived there in the evening. 686. Then from there the next day we went toward the living-place of the Indians; it is the same—their money is gone. 687. (There are) many girls. 688. Then I presented them some pine nuts. 689. "Good, good," they are saying. 690. They are laughing. 691. "You (are) a good man," (they) are saying. 692. From there also we went toward Fresno. 693. We went and arrived there. 694. From there, also, we went in the morning toward the Indians. 695. (There are) many Indians. 696. There also we sold a little bit. 697. Then one old woman bought tobacco. 698. From there we went toward Northfork (a northern affluent of the San Joaquin River) far away in the mountains. 699. We went there in the big mountains. 700. The very steep road has meanness. 701. Then my father is afraid. 702. There we went and arrived at Northfork. 703. We slept there. 704. Then from there we went the next day toward the house. 705. The money (is) gone. 706. Then they bought a little. 707. We stayed there three days. 708. Then, coming to buy pine nuts, those people are arriving. 709. Many women are coming, coming to buy pine nuts. 710. Then, "You go later on in future, many people will come later on," (the women) are saying. 711. "No," we are saying, "we shall go (now)." 712. "No," those women are saying, "stay a while longer," they are saying.

713. Then from there the next day we came back again toward our own house. 714. We had already been gone a long time. 715. We arrived at our own house. 716. Then from there my wife went toward her own house. 717. Then after that I stayed at home; we stayed at home (i.e., Mickey and Yukaya, who are inseparable).

D-Gayton E-5 (1925-1930) 1948 NS29 Yokuts NS29

[P. 50d] Tubatulabal NS22

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Frank Manuel was born at Soto´tlo, a large village of about twenty families, on Deer Creek where both Bankalachi and Pitanisha (Tübatulabal) lived. His maternal grandfather, Čoxo´no, was a Pitanisha chief there. There were two other chiefs whose names F.M. does not re-

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[122]See Voegelin, Tubatulabal Ethnography, 19.

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[123]Stone pipes occur in archaeological remains from the southern valley but were not used within the memory of informants; they may also have come by trade from the Chumash (see Kroeber, Handbook, 564).

[124]Gayton, Estudillo, 83.

1: Gayton E-5 (1925-1930) 1948 NS29 Yokuts NS29

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[P. 50 e] Tubatulabal NS22

59 member.[125] His father (name "not recalled") was a chief's winatum: Dove was his lineage totem, Cougar his dream helper. He died when P.M. was about ten years old. P.M. says he too was a chief's winatum: he took Eagle as his family totem because of his chiefly descent on his mother's side, and Coyote was his dream helper. P.M.'s father had one sister who, he says, had no children. P.M.'s full brother was killed in "a big fight" at Kernville when the informant was about twelve years old. A half-brother, Esteban Miranda, who had a Pitanisha

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[125]This informant was one of the few who observed name tabus on the dead.

i.e. Frank Manuel. - Analyst

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T Y [P. 5/9] Tubatulabal NS29

159 father and is older than P.M., now lives up at Onyx.[126]

T Y 756 Mayemai, the shaman, lived at Sototlo; there was another one whose name is not recalled. Poi´'in, the shaman mother of Watisti, was a Bankalachi.

T Y 221 The village broke up during the summer, the families combining in groups of twos and threes for summer camps in the mountains. Little circular brush corrals were built for shelter. They remained out one or two months while the women gathered seeds.

T Y 621 131 When P.M. was about eighteen years old they moved up to Tule and later, with others, to the present reservation.

P.M. named a few sites, the location of which I was unable fully to determine. Sototlo village, on Deer Creek, he locates six miles south of Tule River junction, which places both it and another Bankalachi village, Čena´wa in Bokninuwad territory if we follow Kroeber's map.[127] Another village, ʻ´nᵊwao, was east of Čenaᵂᵃ. Tonočim (transvestite) is the name of a little hill just above P.M's house on the present Tule River Reservation. The rock quarry, near the Monachi Golf Club, is at a spot called Toi´yo, which P.M. says refers to eagles' nests that were there. The first reservation, called Tule by all the Indians who refer to it, was at what is now Houghton's Corner on the eastern outskirts of Porterville.

STRUCTURES

T Y 342 Houses at Sototlo were conical, never gabled. There was no ring at the apex, as in conical houses farther north: the smoke "just went out where the brush came together at the top." When tule (pu´muk) was obtainable, sewn mats for covering were made of it. Usually large grasslike "brush" called kana´sʻts was twined into mats some 3 to 4 feet long and about 3 feet deep: the rows of twining were about 12 inches apart. It took six to eight

T Y [354] mats to cover a house. The fire was in the center; the fireplace had no special name. The "brush" house was called ya´wʻl ti´'i; that

T Y 343 covered with tule, pumuk ṭi´'i.[128] The sweat house was a single-post affair. The earth was excavated for about two feet. No side walls were attempted.[129] The radiating roof poles were tied to the top of the center pole. After interstices were filled with "brush," earth was thrown over all. There was

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[126] See Voegelin, 7.

[127] Handbook, pl. 47. P.M. claimed ignorance of any people called Bokninuwad.

[128] This informant, like most dwellers at the Tule River Reservation, speaks Yauelmani.

[129] Cf. neighboring southern California sweat houses (Kroeber, Handbook, pls. 56 and 60).